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Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

The total expenditure for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by component: peace and security, transitional process, humanitarian assistance and human rights, and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	444 821.3	448 543.1	(3 721.8)	(0.8)
Civilian personnel	176 886.9	163 232.0	13 654.9	7.7
Operational costs	511 964.0	443 265.2	68 698.8	13.4
Gross requirements	**1 133 672.2**	**1 055 040.3**	**78 631.9**	**6.9**
Staff assessment income	21 251.4	17 035.5	4 215.9	19.8
Net requirements	**1 112 420.8**	**1 038 004.8**	**74 416.0**	**6.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	3 203.0	3 237.5	(34.5)	(1.1)
Total requirements	**1 136 875.2**	**1 058 277.8**	**78 597.4**	**6.9**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	760	729	721	1.2
Military contingents	15 814	15 512	15 263	1.6
United Nations police	391	338	299	11.7
Formed police units	625	396	499	(26.0)
International staff	971	841	759	9.7
National staff	1 354	1 334	1 279	4.2
Temporary positions[c]				
International staff	208	106	81	23.3
National staff	871	423	280	33.9
United Nations Volunteers	702	598	466	22.2

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 2005 (A/60/389) and amounted to $1,147,530,000 gross ($1,125,749,300 net), inclusive of the amount of $383,187,800 authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/285 B for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005. It provided for 760 military observers, 15,814 military personnel, 391 United Nations police officers, 625 police personnel in formed units, 1,179 international staff, 2,225 national staff and 702 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 55 of its report (A/60/536), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,134,737,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of the amount of $383,187,800 previously authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 59/285 B.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 60/121 appropriated the amount of $1,133,672,200 gross ($1,112,420,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of the amount of $383,187,800 gross ($377,071,000 net) previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 59/285 B. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of MONUC was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1291 (2000) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1592 (2005), 1621 (2005), 1628 (2005), 1635 (2005) and 1669 (2006).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security in the region.

5. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by component: peace and security, transitional process, humanitarian assistance and human rights, and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based frameworks set out in the 2005/06 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement and compares the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

Component 1: peace and security

Expected accomplishment 1.1: prevalence of stability and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No resumption of conflict that could destabilize the transitional and post-electoral process	Achieved

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
420,000 troop patrol person-days to observe, report and, if possible, counter violations by illegal armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (35 troops per patrol x 3 patrols per company x 20 companies x 200 days)	817,843	On average, 35 troops per patrol x 4 patrols per company x 29 companies x 201 days, comprising: 416,700 troop patrol person-days in Ituri, 271,100 in North Kivu, 104,593 in South Kivu, 14,510 in Katanga and 10,940 in Kisangani The higher number was due to high activity of the remaining illegal armed groups
748,250 troop patrol person-days to prevent violations by illegal armed groups in any part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2,050 troops x 365 days)	1,373,759	On average, 4,040 troops x 340 days, comprising: 416,700 troop patrol person-days in Ituri, 271,100 in North Kivu, 104,593 in South Kivu, 14,510 in Katanga, 10,940 in Kisangani and 555,916 by the Western Brigade The higher number was due to high activity of the remaining illegal armed groups
600 air patrol hours	1,279	The higher number was due to high activity of the remaining illegal armed groups and subsequent strengthened operations conducted by MONUC, including joint operations with the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC)
71,175 mobile patrol person-days across the Democratic Republic of the Congo for reconnaissance, observation, investigations of ceasefire violations, monitoring of the arms embargo, the illegal exploitation of natural resources and support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (3 military observers per patrol x 65 patrols x 365 days)	66,150	Comprising: 5,888 mobile patrol person-days in Ituri, 11,712 in North Kivu, 7,264 in South Kivu, 7,112 in Katanga, 6,624 in Kisangani and 27,550 by the Western Brigade The lower number resulted from cancellations of patrols by military observers, who are unarmed, owing to the security situation

7,200 boat patrol person-days (10 troops per pusher x 6 pushers x 120 days) on the lakes in the east of the country for patrolling, including observation of the arms embargo, illegal troop movements and illegal riverine activities	9,540	Boat patrol person-days The higher number was due to a high activity of the remaining illegal armed groups The breakdown of the number of boat patrol person-days is not available
277,400 manned checkpoint person-days across North and South Kivu and Katanga provinces to observe and monitor the situation (10 troops per checkpoint x 19 companies x 4 checkpoints per company x 365 days)	281,600	On average, 10 troops per checkpoint x 22 companies x 4 checkpoints per company x 320 days
262,800 manned checkpoint days across Ituri province to observe and monitor the situation (10 troops per checkpoint x 4 checkpoints per company x 6 companies x 365 days outside Bunia and 10 troops per checkpoint x 8 checkpoints per company x 6 companies x 365 days in Bunia)	36,620	The lower number relates to time spent on specific checkpoint missions only and does not include time spent on checkpoints established during the conduct of a regular patrol, information on which is not available
Establishment of an operational link with the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) on the monitoring of cross-border movements of combatants between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi	Yes	Through a liaison officer of ONUB attached to the South Kivu Brigade headquarters One visit of the Commander of the South Kivu Brigade to the headquarters of ONUB to coordinate efforts to monitor cross-border movements between the two countries
7,488 military observer monitoring days (6 observers per airfield x 4 airfields x 6 days per week x 52 weeks) and 1,560 boat patrol days (2 lakes x 3 ports per day x 5 days per week x 52 weeks) to monitor and report on arms embargo violations in North and South Kivu, Ituri and on Lakes Albert and Kivu	2,976	Military observer monitoring days (on average 2 observers per airfield x 4 airfields per day x 7 days per week x 52 weeks), comprising: 416 military observer monitoring days in Ituri, 1,824 in North Kivu and 736 in South Kivu The lower number is due to the fact that military observers were deployed to regional voting centres In addition, 2,172 military observer monitoring days were conducted by the Western Brigade to monitor the arms embargo in areas such as Matadi port in Bas-Congo The number of boat patrol days conducted by the military observers is not available
547,500 troop escort days for security of the transitional Government and MONUC elements in Kinshasa (1,500 troops x 365 days)	16,848	Troop escort days for security of the transitional Government (on average 46 troops x 365 days) The lower number is due to the fact that escorts for MONUC elements were not provided as they were not part of the troops' tasking

Organization of 20 advocacy meetings with military authorities and civil society on the cessation of the use of landmines	22	Advocacy and awareness meetings or events (12 monthly coordination meetings with national and international stakeholders, including national experts for mine action from the Cabinet of the Presidency; 1 meeting with the Cabinet of the Presidency; 1 meeting with the Vice-Presidents; 1 round table with national stakeholders, national authorities and embassy representatives; 1 meeting with the Senate presidency; 1 meeting with parliament members; 1 meeting with Senate members; 1 meeting with the Office of the Cabinet of the Presidency; 2 conference/debates at the Catholic Faculty and Kinshasa University; and 1 meeting with the embassies of Belgium, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the office of the European Union (EU))
		In addition:
	48	Meetings in Ituri with local representatives
	3	Press conferences
	4	Television interviews
	6	Radio interviews
		Articles in 4 major national newspapers
		Activities during the observance of the International Day for Mine Action

Expected accomplishment 1.2: disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Voluntary repatriation of the remaining 10,000 foreign combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4,613 by 31 December 2003, 11,368 by 31 December 2004 and 11,736 by 24 June 2005)	Voluntary repatriation of 1,699 out of the remaining 10,000 foreign combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (total repatriated: 13,435 by 30 June 2006). The lower number was due to the lack of accord between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
50 field surveys in local languages to sensitize and prepare groups of foreign combatants entering into disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration	50	Field surveys

54,750 troop patrol person-days for the establishment of 6 temporary assembly areas for the disarmament and demobilization of foreign combatants and provision of security (25 troops per patrol x 6 temporary assembly areas x 365 days)	13,140	Average of 6 troops per patrol x 6 temporary assembly areas x 365 days The lower number resulted from fewer combatants presenting themselves voluntarily to the assembly areas and from the fact that priority was given to support for the elections
Regular meetings on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration with leaders of foreign armed groups, the transitional Government, neighbouring countries and the United Nations system funds and programmes (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP)) on the voluntary disarmament of foreign armed groups	150	Meetings
Daily radio programmes in local languages, 100,000 pamphlets/leaflets in local languages and 12 briefings for the media and other parties concerned, including student organizations, political parties, civil society, local media and authorities in support of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration operations	45	Minutes of daily radio programmes, 5 days per week, on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration aired/broadcast nationwide
	3	Series of 100,000 posters (instead of the planned pamphlets/leaflets), each printed and distributed in French and 4 local languages
	52	Weekly press briefings
	3	Special elections press briefings related to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration
	3	Meetings with the media, including on issues related to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration
	3	Video programmes on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration produced and aired through 33 local television stations nationwide (30 minutes weekly)

Advice to the transitional Government on the implementation of special procedures for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of foreign child soldiers	Yes	Through 30 meetings in North Kivu and South Kivu with children associated with forces and armed groups on the repatriation of foreign child soldiers to Rwanda and Uganda
Operations in support of FARDC to disarm foreign combatants, including joint positioning, cordon and search operations, the establishment of weapon-free zones and advice to the Joint Verification Mechanism	2,688	Troop person-days (average of 32 troops per operation x 24 operations x 3.5 days per operation)

Expected accomplishment 1.3: disarmament and demobilization of Congolese combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Disarmament of 25,000 Congolese combatants for entry into demobilization	Achieved. A total of 92,635 Congolese combatants were demobilized and 72,215 were disarmed. The higher number resulted mainly from intensified sensitization efforts by the Mission throughout the country

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Weekly coordination meetings with the World Bank/Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme, UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), EU, the Commission nationale de désarmament, demobilization et reinsertion (CONADER), the Structure militaire intégrée (SMI), the international community and other partners on the operational aspects of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, including children and camp followers	52	Weekly coordination meetings with the World Bank, EU, CONADER, UNICEF, UNIFEM, SMI and other partners involved in the withdrawal of children from armed groups In addition: Joint operations with CONADER, UNICEF and other partners involved in the withdrawal of children from armed groups in order to obtain their release and reintegrate them Weekly or biweekly technical meetings with international and national partners, including CONADER, FARDC and United Nations funds, programmes and agencies on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in Kisangani, Kindu, Bunia, Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Mbuji Maji and Kalemie Investigation and reporting to civilian and military authorities in the 8 locations mentioned above on all allegations of new recruitment of children by armed groups
Weekly technical coordination meetings of the Security Sector Reform Commission and monthly meetings of the Joint Security Sector Reform Commission	40	Meetings of the technical subcommission on army integration of the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform
	14	Meetings of the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform

4 evaluation reports and follow-up field visits to the 6 centres de brassage presented to the Joint Security Sector Reform Commission	54	Reports on CONADER operations, on developments related to FARDC prior to the elections and on the deaths of soldiers sent to the centre de brassage in Kamina Participation, jointly with CONADER, in 52 weekly follow-up reports by the technical subcommission on army integration of the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform on the number of brigades integrated and the number of soldiers who completed brassage 12 monthly reports to the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform Regular follow-up visits to the 6 centres de brassage
Transfer of 6,000 children associated with armed groups to transit care facilities and/or to their communities	8,760	Children transferred The higher number was due to the intensification of the brassage activities and the surrendering of Ituri militias to FARDC or MONUC, which facilitated access to children who were still among those different armed groups
Regular advocacy/sensitization meetings with military, civilian authorities and civil society on withdrawing children from armed groups, their reintegration and prevention of recruitment	331	Sensitization and advocacy activities and meetings with FARDC, Congolese and foreign militias, local authorities and population in all regions In addition: Advocacy campaign with FARDC Etat-major général against impunity with regard to child recruitment and harassment of children formerly associated with armed groups Investigation and reporting to local and national authorities on 26 cases of harassment and re-recruitment of children previously withdrawn from armed groups
228,125 patrol person-days to provide security at disarmament sites (25 troops per patrol x 25 disarmament sites x 365 days)	55,440	Average of 22 troops per patrol x 28 disarmament sites x 90 days The lower number was mainly due to the security situation within the sectors
Countrywide public information campaign on disarmament, demobilization and repatriation, including: 3 issues of MONUC Magazine in 40,000 copies; 1 poster in 100,000 copies in 4 national languages and French; 10 issues of MONUC Bulletin distributed electronically biweekly; 15 issues of MONUC Weekly distributed electronically in French and English; 20 issues of MONUC News distributed electronically weekly in 4 national languages; 500 hours of general radio programming; 200 hours of radio	10	Monthly issues of MONUC Magazine in 40,000 copies
	3	Posters in 100,000 copies each in 4 national languages and French
	12	Issues of MONUC Bulletin distributed monthly electronically to over 600 addresses
	50	Issues of MONUC Hebdo (Weekly) distributed electronically in French and English to more than 600 addresses
	24	Issues of MONUC News distributed biweekly electronically to over 600 addresses in 4 national languages
	20	Hours/day every day of general radio programming

programmes on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; 1 video on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; 1 film: "Birth of a Mission-Rebirth of a Nation"; and 15 articles published online	1 32	Hour/day, five days a week, of radio programmes on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Online articles The video and the film were not finalized
Advice to the transitional Government on the registration, collection, storage and destruction of weapons surrendered by ex-combatants	Yes	Through participation in the weapons control and collection programmes in collaboration with SMI and the Etat-major général

Component 2: Transitional process

Expected accomplishment 2.1: free, transparent and peaceful elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Adoption by the parliament and promulgation of legislation related to elections, including the electoral law and the law on amnesty	Achieved The Amnesty Law was adopted on 29 November 2005 and promulgated in December 2005 The Law on Identification and Registration of candidates was promulgated on 24 December 2005 The electoral law was adopted on 21 February 2006 and promulgated on 9 March 2006 The Constitution was promulgated on 18 February 2006
Completion of the registration of 80 per cent of the estimated electorate of some 20 million to 25 million	Achieved. Registration of 25,712,552 voters
186 political parties sign and abide by the Code of Conduct prepared by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)	Achieved. A total of 217 political parties signed the Code of Conduct
Conduct of elections with the participation of 70 per cent of registered voters	The first round of the presidential elections and the national legislative elections were held on 30 July 2006, with the participation of 71 per cent of the registered voters. The elections were delayed due to logistical, legislative and political reasons

Establishment by IEC of 9,000 registration centres and 40,000 polling stations in all 11 provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Achieved. Establishment by IEC of 9,119 registration centres and 49,746 polling stations in all 11 provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo In addition, over 51 per cent of registered voters, 4 of the 33 candidates registered to contest presidential elections, 13.5 per cent of registered candidates for national assembly elections and 9 per cent of candidates for provincial assembly elections were women

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice and secretariat support for the Joint Commissions on essential legislation and the electoral process	Yes	Through participation in 12 meetings of the Technical Committee of the Joint Commission on the electoral process Through participation in 6 meetings of the Joint Commission on the electoral process with diplomatic representatives, the parliament and IEC Organization of and participation in monthly meetings of the Joint Commission on essential legislation with key representatives of the two houses of parliament and the Ambassadors of the International Committee in Support of the Transition (CIAT) Organization of and participation in weekly meetings of the Technical Committee of the Joint Commission on essential legislation with representatives of the two houses of parliament and key donors at the working level Secretariat support for both Joint Commissions on a daily basis
Advice to the transitional Government and IEC on the parties' compliance with the Code of Conduct during elections	Yes	Through participation in 3 statements of CIAT relating to compliance of political actors with the Code of Conduct Advice to IEC on the drafting of the Code of Conduct, the establishment of a forum for regular exchange with political parties and the sensitization of political party leaders on the implementation of the Code In addition, two briefings to the Security Council to call upon leaders to abide by the Code of Conduct
Advice to the transitional Government on the organization and conduct of elections in accordance with electoral time frames, including the preparation of integrated operational, logistical and security plans for all phases of the electoral process	Yes	Advice to IEC on planning several aspects of the electoral process, at the national, provincial and local levels, including the drafting of: the operational plans for registration, the referendum and the elections; the logistic plan for the deployment of materiel and personnel; the civic education plan; and the development of the electoral calendar

Advice to the transitional Government and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on gender awareness programmes, including the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and organizing activities for International Women's Day and 16 days of activism on violence against women	Yes	Through facilitation of 189 meetings/sessions with members of civil society, NGOs and other international agencies on gender and elections Advice on and technical support for the establishment of a national women's network — the Association of Women Lawyers — to monitor the security of women during the electoral process Organization of a national electoral information campaign on women and decision-making involving military officers and soldiers, the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, civil society, local theatre artists and media partners Production of materials in support of women's participation in decision-making through elections (1,900 notebooks, 2,200 pamphlets, 25,000 T-shirts, 2,200 posters, 3,000 pins, 70 banners, 20,000 pens and 16,600 games on the electoral law) Training provided to 319 NGOs and national women's groups on gender and elections and the role of women in ensuring secure elections Training of 4,011 women and 1,990 men on gender, elections and security Organization of activities on International Women's Day, including street plays, football matches, workshops, lectures and marches For the 16 days of activism on violence against women, organization of meetings with civil society and the Congolese police on the problem of sexual violence and conduct of media activities using media such as Radio Okapi
Advice to the IEC independent Electoral Adjudication Mechanism	No	It was determined that a separate electoral adjudication mechanism would be legally incompatible with the peace agreement and the transitional Constitution Instead, advice was provided to IEC on issues related to the resolution of electoral disputes, including managing electoral campaign issues; the establishment of rules and procedures for displaying campaign materials; handling electoral disputes concerning the registration of candidates; legal requirements for the announcement of results; and handling disputes concerning election results Facilitation of the establishment of the Comité des Sages as a body for mediation and informal resolution of electoral disputes

Training of 21 members of IEC in Kinshasa and 88 members of IEC in 11 provinces on the electoral process	Yes	Training in Kinshasa of 250 members of IEC (90 trainers at the national level and 160 national electoral trainers from the 11 provinces) on operational plans for the registration of candidates The higher number resulted from the need to train electoral workers at the local level to ensure the credibility of the process
Convening of weekly meetings of the Technical Committee in Support of the Electoral Process and coordination of international funding and support arrangements for holding elections	42	Weekly meetings of the Technical Committee, including coordination of international support
Organization and co-chairing of bimonthly meetings of the Steering Committee of the Technical Assistance Project on Electoral Assistance in Congo	6	Bimonthly meetings of the Steering Committee co-chaired by the President of IEC and MONUC
Advice to the transitional Government on the countrywide civic and voter education campaign and the involvement and participation of women in the electoral process	Yes	Through training in Kinshasa and in the 11 provinces of 230 civic education officers of IEC, 1,400 members of civil society organizations and 50 journalists on registration and voting procedures and sensitization on the acceptance of the results by all candidates 17 joint MONUC/UNDP sessions held with IEC to develop a national electoral information and education plan targeting women In addition: Advice to national NGOs in the 11 provinces on the sensitization of the population and production and deployment of sensitization materials Training of over 600 women candidates on leadership, campaign strategies and mobilization of resources Sensitization of women voters through voter education nationwide
Countrywide public information campaign in support of key IEC-identified electoral phases, including production of civic/voter education programmes for local television stations and community screening in the sectors; daily radio programmes on elections; flyers; 300,000 posters in Kinshasa and in the sectors in French and 4 national languages; and 8 joint MONUC/IEC sensitization seminars on elections	33	Civic/voter education programmes produced and aired on 33 local television stations nationwide (30 minutes/week on each television station)
	5 hr 13 m	Of short-wave radio programmes aired/broadcast daily
	3	Series of 100,000 posters each in French and 4 national languages
	12	Joint MONUC/IEC sensitization seminars on elections

	1	Voter education video produced and broadcast locally on television and radio
	1	Voter education radio play produced and broadcast locally on radio
	1	Voter education song produced and broadcast locally on radio
	30	Public screenings of MONUC voter education videos
	3	Public sensitization theatrical performances on elections
	574	Voter education T-shirts produced and distributed
Countrywide public information campaign to promote peace and democracy, including 6 issues of MONUC Magazine *Cap sur les élections* in 40,000 copies each; 30 issues of MONUC Bulletin distributed electronically biweekly; 20 issues of MONUC Weekly distributed electronically in French and English; 20 issues of MONUC News distributed electronically weekly in 4 national languages; 480 hours of short-wave radio programming on elections; 20 video productions; 150 articles published online; 50 press briefings; 100 press releases; 2 media trips; 12 information days, 2 seminars/workshops; 500 media kits; 200 interviews and 12 articles or letters to the editors	10	Issues of MONUC Magazine in 40,000 copies each
	12	Issues of MONUC Bulletin published and distributed biweekly electronically to over 600 addresses
	50	Issues of MONUC "Hebdo" (Weekly) published and distributed electronically to more than 600 addresses
	24	Issues of MONUC News published and distributed biweekly electronically to over 600 addresses in 4 national languages
	3 hours	Per day of short-wave radio programme on elections nationwide
	83	Video programmes produced and aired through 33 local television stations nationwide (30 minutes weekly)
	564	Online articles published on the MONUC website
	52	Weekly press briefings
	3	Special press briefings on elections
	3	Meetings with media
	40	Press releases
	5	Media trips
	12	Information days
	41	Election-related seminars/workshops
	600	Media kits
	857	Interviews with national and international media
	1	Letter of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General published in the *New York Times* and the *International Herald Tribune*

Daily advice on logistics, administrative and legal issues, training and civic education activities related to the electoral process to 75 field offices of IEC in 11 provinces	Yes	Advice to IEC, including on distribution and retrieval of election materials; drafting of IEC regulations and procedures; planning, conduct and monitoring of training of election staff; planning of civic education activities, coordination and monitoring of civil society groups; and structure and management of IEC operational arms, especially field structures

Expected accomplishment 2.2: stability in the functioning of transitional institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Establishment by the transitional Government, donors and international financial institutions of an advisory group on economic management	The advisory group was not established owing to the non-participation of the transitional Government. However, an ad hoc group on good governance was established and met 3 times
Integration and deployment of 9 Congolese military brigades in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Achieved

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to leaders of the transitional institutions on good governance and implementation of the Global and All-inclusive Agreement	Yes	Through weekly meetings with Congolese policymakers and political leaders
		Through monthly meetings with the President and Vice-Presidents
		Through weekly meetings with the Ministers of Defence, Planning and Budget and senior presidential advisers
Advice to the transitional Government on combating economic mismanagement	Yes	Through 8 meetings per month, on average, at the Ministries of Finance and Budget and the Central Bank on: combating mismanagement of public finance, including the account of the national Treasury; mismanagement of funds obtained from raw materials and monitoring of the Kimberley process; and private sector development
Advice to the transitional Government on the maintenance of State institutions, including through the payment of salaries of civil servants	Yes	Through 8 meetings per month, on average, including with the Ministries of Budget and Finance and the Cour des Comptes, including on State budget and public expenditure management
Advice to the transitional Government on the extension of State authority in Ituri, including on the establishment of administrative, financial and security services	Yes	Through participation in the development of the $26 million Ituri Short-Term Stabilization Plan
		Weekly meetings held with UNDP, CONADER and FARDC on the revitalization of the strategy for the completion of the disarmament of armed groups in Ituri

		Political analysis and strategy on Ituri developed and presented to local authorities
		5 meetings with district and judicial authorities in Bunia and Kisangani
Advice to the international financial institutions on the political impact of their socio-economic assistance programmes to the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Through monthly formal and informal technical meetings with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and UNDP
Advice to transitional institutions on judicial and corrections reform, in accordance with generally accepted international standards, and regular liaison with and advice to donors	Yes	Advice to the transitional Government's Joint Commission on Essential Legislation
		50 weekly meetings with Directors of the Cabinet of the Minister of Justice and the Auditeur Général and/or the Auditeur
		Project proposals for self-sufficiency programmes at prisons in Nbanza-Ngungu and Lubumbashi submitted for donor funding
		38 meetings with penitentiary services at the Ministry of Justice
Daily liaison with and advice to government representatives at the provincial level to reduce political tensions and improve good governance	Yes	Through 150 meetings with local government and civic leaders in all provinces to reduce tensions, including the discussion of strategies to deal with local militias
		Daily contacts with the provincial civilian, military and police authorities on issues such as corruption in the mining sector, risks of violence by disgruntled artisanal miners and repeated abuses by officers of the National Intelligence Agency and FARDC personnel against the civilian population
Conflict management initiatives in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo on a daily basis, including use of good offices, daily contact with belligerents and civil society, and proposals for reconciliation mechanisms to local and national authorities as well as community leaders	Yes	Support for local conflict resolution initiatives in Kananga, Kisangani, Bunia and Bukavu, including through good offices and mediation
		10 meetings with local political and community leaders, including making proposals on the establishment and implementation of local conflict resolution mechanisms
		Direct negotiations with representatives of the Mayi-Mayi leader
Organization of biweekly coordination meetings in 12 locations with transitional authorities, international political actors and United Nations partners to garner political and financial support for local peace initiatives	Yes	Chaired the steering committee of donors and international aid agencies on cross-sectoral aspects of peacebuilding in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
		Weekly meetings with embassies in Kinshasa

		Biweekly or monthly meetings with transitional authorities and international partners, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in MONUC field offices to strengthen cooperation and coordination between MONUC and its partners through thematic clusters
Monthly meetings of the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform to coordinate and advise on the process of military integration and police reform	14	Meetings of the Joint Commission on Security Sector Reform
Regular meetings with the transitional Government and donors to advise on the implementation of integration programmes and logistical support to Congolese military brigades	52	Weekly meetings
4 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the progress in the transitional process	4	

Expected accomplishment 2.3: progress in institutional development and capacity-building of the Police nationale congolaise, including for the electoral process

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Establishment by the transitional Government of 1 national, 11 provincial and 164 local police operation centres	Establishment of one national operation centre, 11 provincial operations centres and 98 local police operations centres. The lower number of local police operations centres was due to delays in the construction, renovation and equipping of the centres
Investigation by the transitional Government of all reported human rights abuses by the Police nationale congolaise (PNC) (174 in 2004/05)	490 cases of alleged human rights abuses by PNC were recorded. The number of cases under investigation by the transitional Government has not been disclosed
Establishment by the transitional Government of a national security plan for the elections	Achieved

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to donors on the conduct of registration and certification of PNC personnel	Yes	Advice to donors within the framework of the Groupe de réflexion mixte sur la réforme et la réorganisation de la PNC, which is composed of experts from PNC, Angola, France, South Africa, the United Kingdom, MONUC and EU and which is mandated by the Minister of the Interior to prepare recommendations for the planning of the long-term reform of PNC

Selection and training of three Integrated Police Units (500 officers each)	No	Training of 1,141 officers of five Integrated Police Units on crowd control was conducted jointly by trainers of PNC, MONUC, EU, Angola, France, South Africa and the United Kingdom. However, funding was from the UNDP-managed trust fund and not from assessed contributions of MONUC
Training and certification of 250 PNC trainers, including on gender awareness issues	No	Training and certification of 1,036 PNC trainers was conducted. However, funding was from the UNDP-managed trust fund and not from assessed contributions from MONUC
Training and mentoring of 10,000 PNC officers in 5 provinces (Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi and Bukavu) in the area of crowd control, including negotiation and non-lethal policing techniques	8,905	PNC officers trained and mentored in 5 provinces (Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi and Bukavu) on security for the electoral process, including the Code of Conduct, the role of police in the electoral process, first aid, State organization, criminal law, human rights, child protection, elections and gender, crowd control, including negotiation and non-lethal policing techniques In addition, 14,464 PNC officers underwent basic training refresher courses throughout the country on security for the electoral process
9,125 formed police units patrol days with PNC crowd control units to enhance their capability in 5 provinces, in support of the security of the electoral process (25 formed police unit officers x 365 days)	9,125	25 formed police unit officers x 365 days
Advice to national police authorities in the additional 8 sectors and subsectors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Advice to and monitoring of PNC in four new sectors (Kalemie, Kananga, Bandundu and Mbuji-Mayi) and four new subsectors (Aru, Beni, Butembo and Uvira), including on the security of the electoral process
Co-location of international police advisers with the Inspector General of PNC in Kinshasa and with each of the 11 Provincial Inspectorates of PNC, as well as with all Commanders of anti-riot units and all PNC commissariats in 19 sectors	Yes	Police advisers co-located with the Inspector General of PNC in Kinshasa and with each of the 11 Provincial Inspectorates Advice to the Commanders of anti-riot units and PNC commissariats in 18 sectors. The nineteenth sector, in Kikwit, was not opened, as priority was given to the opening of the MONUC office in Bandundu
Advice to PNC on the preparation and implementation of the security plan for elections	Yes	Through co-location, at the national level, of police advisers in the Office for Operations of IEC and in the national police operations centre Through co-location in the 11 provinces of police advisers in the provincial police operations centres

Advice to the Government and PNC on the police reform and coordination of the liaison between the Government and potential bilateral partners and donors	Yes	Advice to donors within the framework of the Groupe de réflexion mixte sur la réforme et la réorganisation de la PNC
Organization of weekly meetings with international donors to coordinate assistance to PNC	Yes	Organization of 48 weekly meetings of the Groupe technique pour la securisation des élections (which includes Angola, France, South Africa, the United Kingdom and EU) to coordinate assistance to PNC
Preparation of basic police training manuals for PNC for use by its trainers	Yes	
Weekly meetings with PNC at the national and provincial levels to advise on the internationally accepted community policing practices	5	Meetings per week in 18 sectors and subsectors
Organization of regular meetings with donors to coordinate the provision of equipment for 35,700 PNC officers through the UNDP-managed trust fund	Yes	Organization of 48 weekly meetings of the Groupe technique pour la securisation des élections to coordinate the provision of equipment to 56,000 PNC officers through the UNDP-managed trust fund
Development and maintenance of a database for PNC officers' misconduct	No	Not completed owing to lack of adequate information technology equipment. However, advice was provided on the development of a database for PNC officers' misconduct

Expected accomplishment 2.4: normalization of relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbouring States, particularly Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Exchange of ambassadors between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi	Exchange of Chargé d'affaires with Uganda Despite an improvement in diplomatic relations, efforts to achieve an exchange of ambassadors between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the three neighbouring countries were not concluded during the reporting period. Those efforts are expected to accelerate once a new Government is installed
No reports on the use by armed groups of territories of neighbouring States as staging grounds	Reports on alleged use by armed groups of territories in Rwanda and Uganda as staging grounds. Agreements were reached in July 2006 between the transitional Government and the Mouvement révolutionnaire congolais

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Secretariat and logistical support for the Joint Verification Mechanism	No	The Joint Verification Commission did not meet owing to a lack of will of the stakeholders, and the Joint Verification Teams did not conduct any investigation

Advice and administrative and logistical support to the group of experts on the arms embargo and arms flows to the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Substantive, logistical and administrative support for the group of experts to facilitate investigations with border and customs agents and relevant ministries, as well as the planning and conduct of missions and regular and ad hoc meetings with senior officials from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi Organization of four high-level meetings of the group of experts
Advice to senior officials of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States on the normalization of bilateral relations with the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Through bimonthly informal meetings with senior representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discuss confidence-building measures and exchange views on regional matters Regular meetings with senior officials of concerned neighbouring States in Kampala, Kigali and Pretoria
Monthly meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and senior representatives from the neighbouring States on the normalization of relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi	Yes	Participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in bimonthly meetings with senior representatives, including shuttle diplomacy with heads of State of neighbouring countries Secretariat support for working-level meetings of the Joint Verification Mechanism, including the Joint Verification Teams and for the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission. The Joint Verification Commission has not met at the political level owing to the lack of political will In addition, 3 meetings in Kampala of the Principal Deputy Special Representative with the President and the Defence Minister of Uganda on relations between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Daily working-level liaison with the Government and international officials in Kigali, Kampala and Pretoria on normalizing relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and countries in the region	Yes	

Component 3: humanitarian assistance and human rights

Expected accomplishment 3.1: improved humanitarian conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increased international access to insecure/inaccessible areas through assessment/verification missions to the interior, from 310 in 2004/05 to 400 in 2005/06	Achieved. A total of 543 international assessment/verification access missions to the interior of the country were conducted
Increased aid to vulnerable groups through Consolidated Appeal Process funding, from $100 million in 2004/05 to $200 million in 2005/06	$180 million was received through the Consolidated Appeal Process

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
400 joint humanitarian assessment and monitoring missions and field visits with United Nations agencies and NGOs, particularly in areas of conflict and areas to which access is difficult	543	Missions and field visits (166 joint humanitarian assessment missions and 377 monitoring field visits) The higher number resulted from increased access owing to improved security
54,750 troop patrol person-days (150 troops x 365 days) for protection of internally displaced persons	58 808	Troop patrol person-days (average of 161 troops x 365 days) The higher number resulted from adjustments in patrol strategies in response to developments in the security situation
Convening of 1,920 meetings with the humanitarian community, civil society, donor Governments, the press and local authorities on access issues, humanitarian needs, the protection of relief workers and civilians and on the identification of areas of local conflict where humanitarian assistance could build confidence	1 911	Meetings with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, NGOs, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, donors and national and local government authorities on access; conflict areas and protection; humanitarian needs; and humanitarian capacity and funding

Convening of 180 meetings in 6 locations with United Nations agencies, NGOs, civil society and local and national authorities to advocate for and organize the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees	336	Meetings in the 6 conflict-affected provinces (Oriental (district of Ituri), North Kivu and South Kivu, Kasai Oriental, Katanga and Maniema) on support for the activities of UNHCR; facilitating assistance to internally displaced persons; supporting the reintegration activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and NGOs; assistance for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, resettlement and repatriation; advocacy for ensuring food security and improvement of living conditions of civilian prisoners; and support for dependents of ex-combatants during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process The higher number was due to the introduction of the cluster approach, which entails designating United Nations agencies as global cluster leads that are accountable for ensuring effective inter-agency responses in 9 sectors (logistics, emergency telecommunications, emergency shelter, health, nutrition, water hygiene and sanitation, early recovery, protection and camp management) in order to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies
Advice to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies and NGOs concerned, advocacy with national and local authorities in coordination with the inter-agency reintegration working group on the progressive return of internally displaced persons and refugees within the country	Yes	Through weekly meetings of the United Nations country team Weekly meetings of the humanitarian advocacy group (consisting of MONUC, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IMF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the International Organization for Migration, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF, UNIFEM, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Mine Action Service) Monthly inter-cluster coordination and fortnightly weekly protection and return and reintegration clusters at the central level (consisting of the same members as the

		humanitarian advocacy group plus the World Bank, donors, international NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant Ministries)
		Biweekly inter-agency meetings in each sector, including representatives from Governors' offices
120 daily reports, 40 weekly reports and 14 special reports to provide internal and external information and early warning to NGOs and United Nations agencies concerned on the humanitarian situation, progress in its improvement, security conditions and protection of civilians	138	Daily reports
	42	Weekly reports
	17	Special reports
		In addition:
	10	Radio interviews on humanitarian crises and mission debriefings
	53	Training the staff of local United Nations agencies and NGOs on humanitarian principles to which FARDC should adhere
		Daily, weekly and special reports and local radio interviews from the 13 sector offices
Advice to and coordination with the external survey and mine clearance operators on the implementation of operations, including quality control and compliance with the International Mine Action Standards	Yes	Coordination of activities, reinforcement of joint efforts, through daily contacts and 12 monthly meetings with international and national operators, the monitoring and registration of weekly and monthly progress reports according to the internationally defined standards of the Information Management System for Mine Action, support and advocacy to raise funds
		12 quality control reviews according to International Mine Action Standards, participation in surveys and in the prioritization of clearance operations, advice to operators on operations improvement and capacity-building, logistical and security support, support for liaison with local and national authorities
Advice to the transitional Government on the development and implementation of a national mine action plan	Yes	Through weekly meetings and contacts and 12 monthly coordination meetings with experts on mine action in the Cabinet of the presidency
		Advice to national officials as well as logistical and technical support on monitoring activity and producing reports on compliance with the Ottawa Convention
		Advocacy with the Cabinet of the presidency, the Defence Ministry and the parliament on the need

		to create a national mine action authority and to develop a national mine action plan
Transportation of 6,500 passengers on humanitarian grounds on a space-available basis	8 748	The higher number was due to the need to facilitate the work of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as non-governmental organizations and to transport for medical reasons
Transportation of 750 tons of humanitarian cargo on a space-available basis	340	The lower number was due to the priority given to support for electoral activities
Implementation of 50 quick-impact projects	84	Quick-impact projects implemented, including refurbishment of schools, hospitals, prisons and marketplaces in support of peacebuilding, civil and military cooperation and the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence

Expected accomplishment 3.2: progress towards respect for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase of criminal investigations and convictions of perpetrators of gross human rights violations by 14 per cent, from 350 ongoing investigations in 2004/05 to 400 in 2005/06	Achieved. A total of 490 ongoing investigations, 51 of which had a satisfactory judicial procedure, 43 are under ongoing judicial proceedings and 396 are still under investigation
Adoption by the transitional Government of gender-sensitive laws	Achieved. Adoption by the parliament of the Law on Sexual Violence. Gender-sensitive articles were adopted in the Constitution, the Law on Voter Registration and the Law on Sexual Violence

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to and training of 50 officials of the Observatoire nationale, 50 officials of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, local human rights organizations, military and civilian judges and prosecutors and police officers on internationally accepted human rights standards	Yes	2,846 persons trained (officials of l'Observatoire national des droits de l'homme, local human rights organizations, military and civilian judges and prosecutors and police officers) No training was provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; however, a seminar was organized to assess its work
Advice to government authorities on the official requirements for reporting to the United Nations and regional human rights bodies regarding the implementation of the international human rights commitments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Through 10 meetings on cases of violations with the Minister of Human Rights and 12 meetings, in conjunction with OHCHR, with the Joint Ministerial Human Rights Follow-up Committee

Advice to government officials on reporting to the United Nations and regional human rights bodies on respect for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Provided in conjunction with OHCHR, including through 10 meetings with the Minister of Human Rights and 12 meetings with the Joint Ministerial Human Rights Follow-up Committee on strengthening local government capacity to address human rights violations
Bimonthly meetings on human rights issues with the Minister of Human Rights	10	Bimonthly meetings with the Minister of Human Rights, including to present the 2005 9-month report, the 2006 January-June report and special investigation reports
Training of 100 members of national human rights NGOs in basic investigation techniques and in treaty reporting in all provinces	1 734	Members of national NGOs trained on various human rights issues, including 250 on investigative techniques. The higher number was due to increased demand from NGOs No training was conducted on treaty reporting as it is part of the mandate of OHCHR
12 special investigation missions and reports on gross violations of human rights to advocate with the Government on ending impunity	11	Special investigations on gross human rights violations by security forces and armed groups, including violations involving children. Reports were shared with national authorities and released as public documents when appropriate
3 human rights thematic reports to advocate with the Government on ending impunity	1	Thematic report presented to the Government on the Agence nationale de renseignement In addition, 2 thematic reports on the physical and legal conditions of detention
2 special briefings for the independent expert of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and regular reports to special procedure mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights	1	Briefing, in conjunction with OHCHR. The independent expert was not able to visit the Democratic Republic of the Congo a second time Weekly reports to the working group on enforced disappearances and United Nations special rapporteurs/advisers/representatives as part of the special procedure mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights
Investigation of 1,500 cases of human rights violations (allegations of killings, sexual violence and other serious abuses), including against children, throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 294	Cases investigated involving 3,307 victims of human rights violations, including against children. The higher number resulted from an increase in human rights violations

Advice in weekly meetings to national and international bodies, such as civilian and military judiciary, government authorities, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, having a role in the fight against impunity	Yes	Through 1,224 meetings with Ministers, judicial authorities, the High Media Authority, l'Observatoire national des droits de l'homme and national NGOs to bring cases of serious violations of human rights to the attention of local civilian and judiciary authorities and to coordinate and advise on issues pertaining to the fight against impunity 468 meetings to monitor judicial proceedings involving child victims Advice to judicial actors on proceedings involving children in conflict with the law Advice to NGOs on the use of data for prosecution and judicial proceedings regarding cases of child recruitment in Bukavu Advocacy with military and civilian authorities regarding prosecution of alleged recruitment of children by armed groups and other human rights violations against children by members of security forces Advocacy with the Etat-Major général of FARDC and the Auditorat militaire on 26 cases of harassment by military personnel of children formerly associated with armed groups Advice to and support for child protection NGOs to strengthen their monitoring and investigation capacities 50 weekly meetings with Directors of Cabinet of the Minister of Justice and the Auditeur général and/or the Auditeur 38 meetings with the penitentiary services at the Ministry of Justice on the appointment of additional judges throughout the country
Assistance to the transitional governmental institutions in their fight against impunity through exchange of information on cases of human rights violations, logistical support, transport and security of personnel	Yes	Through advice to transitional governmental institutions on 270 cases of human rights violations Advice on 277 cases involving children Advocacy against impunity on selected cases, including through monitoring trials of alleged perpetrators of child recruitment and serious crimes against children

	3 workshops for 120 civilian and military judicial authorities, lawyers and civil society on child protection and administration of justice for children
	Advice to the Auditeur général on the terms of reference for a short-term military justice assessment mission to evaluate capacity and investigate, prosecute, judge and execute 10 high-profile cases
	Transport of 34 military magistrates throughout the country
Weekly and special reports to United Nations bodies and agencies and government officials on the monitoring of all major public meetings, including demonstrations, throughout the country and of actions taken by governors and national law enforcement agencies on the issues related to freedom of expression and association	10 Weekly public reports on elections related human rights violations
	6 Bimonthly reports and one country report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)
Training workshops for members of civil society (20 organizations in each province, including human rights NGOs, church and other religious associations, women's groups, trade unions and the media) on respect for and promotion of public liberties in all provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes 17 round tables on civil liberties
	18 training sessions on monitoring of elections
	1 meeting with main political parties on their human rights agendas
Organization of regular meetings with the national and provincial authorities, in coordination with local and international child protection agencies, regarding child protection legislation, institutional reforms and other child protection concerns, including the establishment of alternatives to imprisonment for minors and the promulgation of the draft Code de protection de l'enfant, amended to comply with international standards	424 Meetings and advocacy activities with various ministries and the military authorities
	Participation in the Working Group on Justice for Children led by the Ministry of Justice and provision of support for group activities, including the development of proposals for alternative prison centres for minors, a proposal for the creation of special child protection police, compilation of a compendium of all child-related legislation, the inclusion and implementation of appropriate child protection elements in new draft legislation, in particular the Amnesty Law, the Code de protection de l'enfant, the Law on the implementation of the Statute of Rome and the Law on Sexual Violence

		Participation in the national Working Group on Justice for Children on issues related to reforming the juvenile justice system
		Advocacy for reform of the Loi sur l'enfance délinquante and of the Penal Code for the criminalization of the recruitment of children by armed groups
		Advice on inclusion in the Code of Conduct for political parties and directives on the electoral campaign issued by the Haute autorité des medias of provisions prohibiting the use of children by political parties
Monitoring of all cases of minors in detention and advice to the Government on the treatment of minors, including alternatives to detention	Yes	627 cases of minors in detention monitored and appropriate remedies sought, including alternatives to detention
		Assessment of juvenile detention facilities
		Advice to donors on projects for the juvenile justice infrastructure
		Organization of bimonthly meetings with Ministry of Justice representatives to advocate for the reinstatement of the Etablissements de garde et encadrement pour enfants and the proper administration of juvenile justice
		Organization of a round table with civil society and judicial actors to evaluate recommendations on issues related to minors in detention
		Advocacy with civil and military judicial officials on cases of children illegally arrested or detained; non-application of the death penalty for minors; issue of minors tried under military jurisdictions; and minors tried as adults
		Participation in various forums concerning police and prison reform to advise on mainstreaming of child protection concerns

Training workshops for government and NGO officials and advice to the international donor community on building the capacity of local support structures for victims of sexual violence and exploitation, including children	30	Training sessions organized for officers of PNC, during which 70 officers were trained on sexual violence and children in conflict with the law and 1,200 officers were trained on child protection and police conduct Workshops specifically addressing sexual violence and exploitation were not conducted for officials of NGOs and the international donor community; however, the topic was incorporated into workshops reported under other outputs (including the fight against impunity, child protection and human rights violations)
Advice to national and international child protection NGOs to improve their monitoring and investigation capacities, with an emphasis on collecting data for the legal prosecution of human rights violation perpetrators	Yes	Through 277 meetings with child protection NGOs on strengthening their monitoring and investigation capacities, collecting data for future prosecutions, referral of cases for support, project initiatives related to quick-impact projects, sensitization and training initiatives 4 workshops and round tables on children and the electoral campaign, violence against children and children accused of witchcraft Coordination and monitoring network to report on incidents related to child protection in the course of the electoral process
Provision of medical services or referral to local specialized clinics and hospitals, local legal aid initiatives, safe houses/safe havens and local humanitarian support structures of victims of human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law	Yes	62 cases of protection of victims, witnesses and human rights defenders, including raising cases with national authorities; providing publicity; facilitating the transport of individuals to safe places; facilitating access to donor funding to obtain medical care and shelter in safe havens; and referral to an international human rights NGO to provide legal support to those willing to lodge a complaint No medical services were provided by MONUC, as victims obtained medical treatment funded by international donors

Public information child rights awareness programmes, including public meetings, radio broadcasts and sensitization materials (20,000 leaflets, posters, copies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the International Day of the Child (20 November) and the Day of the African Child (16 June))	12 Press conferences
	1 Video on the International Day of the Child broadcast on television stations
	2 Video clips for the Day of the African Child broadcast 20 times nationwide
	5 Videos on child protection produced and aired through 33 local television stations.
	8 Special events and other activities with local child protection partners to promote awareness of child rights on key dates
	10 000 Guides for sensitizers
	44 000 Leaflets
	5 000 Posters
	250 Banners on child protection issues and elections
	10 000 Copies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for teachers and students
	20 000 Leaflets
Countrywide public information campaign on human rights: 3 issues of MONUC Magazine in 40,000 copies, 10 issues of MONUC Bulletin distributed electronically biweekly, 15 issues of MONUC Weekly distributed electronically weekly in French and English, 20 issues of MONUC News distributed electronically weekly in 4 national languages, 300 hours of radio programming, 2 videos on human rights and humanitarian affairs issues, 25 articles published online	10 Issues of MONUC Magazine (monthly); 40,000 copies published and distributed
	3 Series of 100,000 posters each printed and distributed in the French, Lingala, Kikongo, Swahili and Tshiluba languages
	12 Issues of MONUC Bulletin published and distributed electronically to over 600 addresses
	50 Issues of MONUC Hebdo (Weekly) published and distributed electronically to more than 600 addresses
	24 Issues of MONUC News (biweekly) published and distributed electronically to over 600 addresses in the Kikongo, Lingala, Swahili and Tshiluba languages
	300 Hours of radio programming on human rights and humanitarian affairs aired/broadcast nationwide

	5	Videos on human rights and humanitarian affairs issues produced and aired/broadcast through 33 local television stations nationwide
	61	Online articles on human rights published on the MONUC website
Training workshops for 600 members of parliament, government officials and civil society members on gender mainstreaming in national policies and programmes	270	Members of the parliamentarian gender network trained on gender and security sector reform
	4	Training sessions on gender and elections security for journalists, NGOs and other civil society organizations
	100	Members of the parliamentarian gender network trained on problems regarding women in uniform
	300	Lawyers trained on gender and justice
Advice to the national police on criminal investigations and prosecution in Ituri	Yes	Co-location with the Provincial Inspectorate in Bunia to advise on, inter alia, criminal investigations and prosecutions
		Advice to PNC officers in local commissariats in Aru and Mahagi on criminal investigations and prosecutions

Component 4: support

Expected accomplishment 4.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reduction by 17 per cent of the cost of damages owing to accidents involving United Nations vehicles, from $120 per vehicle in 2004/05 to $100 per vehicle in 2005/06	Reduction by 14.2 per cent, to $103 per vehicle
Reduction by 27 per cent in ration transportation costs, from $21.5 million in 2004/05 to $15.8 million in 2005/06	Achieved. Reduction by 33 per cent, to $14.32 million

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvement		
Installation of 970 CarLogs in Mission vehicles	970	CarLogs

Establishment of 4 regional warehouses for the storage and distribution of rations	4	Regional warehouses
Military and police personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,814 contingent personnel, 760 military observers, 391 civilian police and 625 formed police personnel	15,263	Contingent personnel on average
	721	Military observers on average
	299	Civilian police on average
	499	Formed police personnel on average
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment in respect of 15,814 contingent personnel and 625 formed police personnel	15,263	Contingent personnel on average
	499	Formed police personnel on average
Storage and supply of rations and bulk water for 15,814 military personnel and 625 formed police personnel in 10 major locations	15,263	Contingent personnel on average
	499	Formed police personnel on average
Civilian personnel		
Administration of 1,179 international staff, 2,225 national staff and 702 United Nations Volunteers, inclusive of 82 international, 279 national and 160 United Nations Volunteers temporary positions	840	International staff on average
	1,559	National staff on average
	466	United Nations Volunteers on average
		Inclusive of temporary positions:
	81	International staff on average
	280	National staff on average
	152	United Nations Volunteers
Facilities and infrastructure		
Rental and maintenance of 140 premises in 21 locations	124	Premises in 33 locations The lower number of rented premises was due to the fact that the Mission used Government-provided premises and that many of the new electoral offices and premises for the formed police units were constructed/renovated in existing MONUC/UNDP premises. The higher number of locations was required for military mobile operations and electoral activities
Operation and maintenance of 782 generators in 16 locations	869	Generators in 16 locations The higher number was due to the need for additional generators needed for support for the elections, for new locations established for newly deployed troops and for the relocation of the logistics base in Kinshasa

Operation and maintenance of 642 Rubb halls and 583 ablution units	628	Soft and Rubb halls
	386	Ablution units
		The lower numbers were due to delays in the procurement process and to the fact that the planned number of ablution units erroneously included 150 portable/chemical toilets
Operation and maintenance of 11 water purification and bottling plants in 8 locations	20	Water treatment plants
	9	Water bottling plants
		In 9 locations
		The increased numbers were due to requirements to support the electoral process
Operation and maintenance of 12 water tanks/bladders and pumps	22	Water pumps
	11	Tanks/bladders
		The increased numbers were due to requirements to support the electoral process
Repair and maintenance of 680 km of road	647	Km of roads
		In addition:
	13	Bridges constructed/maintained
	323	Km of roads demined
Upgrading of aviation/navigational infrastructure at 1 airfield to meet International Civil Aviation Organization standards	10	Airfields upgraded
		The higher number was due to the need to install a Global Navigation Satellite System at 10 airports to ensure flight safety
Renovation of 8 airfields and maintenance of a total of 9 airfields	6	Airfields renovated
		The lower number was due to delays from contractors. The renovation of 4 additional airfields is ongoing
	9	Airfields maintained
Completion of the construction of a major logistics base in Entebbe, Uganda	No	Delays owing to the need to rebid and to slow delivery time of materials. Expected to be completed during the 2006/07 budget period
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,551 light vehicles, 301 heavy/special vehicles, 215 medium vehicles and 16 trailers in 18 locations	1,648	Light vehicles
	380	Heavy/specialized vehicles/equipment
	215	Medium vehicles

	16	Trailers
		In 18 locations
		The higher number of light vehicles resulted from delayed write-off action in support for the elections
		The higher number of heavy/specialized vehicles was due to the fact that the planned number was an underestimation of requirements
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 30 fixed-wing and 62 rotary-wing aircraft, including 28 military helicopters	24	Fixed-wing aircraft (all commercial)
		The lower number was due to the unavailability of suitable vendors
	63	Rotary-wing aircraft (28 military and 35 commercial)
		The higher number was due to logistical support needs for the electoral activities
Administration of 1 commercial airfield services contract providing services at 5 airfields, 1 local contract providing service at 1 airfield and 4 memorandums of understanding with troop-contributing countries to cover 13 airfields	1	Commercial airfield services contractor providing services at 7 airfields in 5 locations.
		Services at the two additional airfields were required to support the electoral process
	1	Local contractor providing services at 1 airfield
	4	Memorandums of understanding with troop-contributing countries covering 4 airfields
Administration of 1 global airport service contract outside the Mission area	No	No contractor was able to provide both airport service and fuel. The procurement process is still ongoing for a contractor for airport service only, excluding the provision of fuel
Operation of 5 additional temporary/short-term airfields	No	Not completed owing to cost constraints
Transportation of 170,000 passengers and 65,000 tons of cargo	182,614	Passengers. The higher number was due to support for military operations, mainly in Katanga
	36,479	Tons of cargo transported. The lower number of routine cargo movements was attributable to the higher than anticipated requirements for the transportation of electoral material and to the increased use of commercial freight forwarding in the eastern part of the country
Transportation of 1,000 tons of electoral materials to 145 territories and 21 cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of the voter registration process	3,553	Tons to 210 destinations
		The higher number was due to increased requests for electoral materials by IEC

Transportation of 1,600 tons of electoral materials to 145 territories and 21 cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of the referendum and elections	4,591	Tons to 210 destinations (2,240 tons for the referendum and 2,351 tons for the election) The higher number was due to increased requests for electoral materials by IEC, including the reprinting of ballots
Transportation of an estimated 35,600 passengers in support of elections	45,899	Passengers (from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, NGOs, embassies, monitors, international observers and the media) in support of the elections and other activities. Only the number of passengers in support of the elections is not available. A tracking mechanism has been implemented for the 2006/07 reporting period
Naval transportation		
Rental, operation and maintenance of 6 pushers/barges and 7 speedboats	6	Pushers/barges
	7	Speedboats
Transportation of 2,064 tons of MONUC cargo by inland waterways	1,222	The lower number was due to the urgent nature of deliveries, which was unforeseen and which prevented shipping via waterways
Communications		
Operation and maintenance of 79 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems at 72 locations	87	VSAT terminals in 72 locations The higher number was due to the need for Internet services at several locations and to network expansions
Operation and maintenance of 119 telephone exchanges for 22,172 users, including contractors (15,814 contingent personnel, 760 military observers, 391 civilian police, 625 formed police personnel, 4,106 civilian personnel, inclusive of 521 temporary positions, and 476 contractors)	99	Telephone exchanges for 20,201 users The lower number was due to the fact that construction of new office premises in Kinshasa and at the Entebbe logistics hub were not completed and to the fact that the expansion of the telephone exchange network was not finalized in Lubumbashi and Bukavu
Operation and maintenance of 127 repeaters and transmitters	116	The lower number was due to the fact that the equipment was not deployed to the Entebbe logistics hub, since frequency authorization was pending from the Ugandan Communications Commission. The authorization has now been received and deployment is proceeding
Operation and maintenance of 79 microwave links	77	Microwave links
Operation and maintenance of 12 radio studios and 3 relays	12	Radio studios
	30	Relays The higher number of relays was due to the fact that the planned number was an underestimation of requirements

Support for and maintenance of 1 mobile telephone (GSM) network	1	GSM network
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 4,107 desktops, 228 servers, 958 laptops, 4,460 monitors, 2,881 printers and 176 digital senders in 62 locations	4,134	Desktops
	418	Servers
	1,107	Laptops
	4,420	Monitors
	2,791	Printers
	372	Digital senders
		The higher number of servers was due to an underestimation of the planned output, and the higher numbers of desktops, laptops and digital senders were due to a lower number of write-offs than planned
Operation and maintenance of wide-area networks supporting an average of 22,172 users	20,201	Users
Production and distribution of 18,300 Geographic Information System maps	21,623	The higher number was attributable to the electoral activities
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 10 United Nations-owned level-I, 2 contingent-owned level-II and 1 level-II/III contracted hospitals in Kinshasa and 2 level-IV contracted hospitals in Pretoria and Nairobi	10	United Nations-owned level-I
	2	Contingent-owned level-II
	1	Contracted level-II/III in Kinshasa
	1	Contracted level-IV in Pretoria
		The requirement for the hospital in Nairobi is under review
		In addition:
	1	Contingent-owned level-III in Goma
	2	Emergency first aid points
200 medical air evacuations	454	Of which 407 were within the country and 47 were outside. The higher number was attributable to the increased level of operational activity and to the wide dispersion of civilian and military personnel in remote areas
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all personnel	Yes	

HIV sensitization programme for all personnel, including peer education	Yes	HIV/AIDS induction training for 4,120 uniformed and 452 civilian personnel Voluntary confidential counselling and testing training for 79 medical personnel of the Mission and 10 local nurses
Security		
Preparation of 400 investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft of MONUC property, burglaries, loss of identification documents and maintenance of 8 security evacuation plans within the Democratic Republic of the Congo	553 17	Investigations and related reports Evacuation plans. The higher number was due to the electoral activities
24-hour-a-day close protection for all senior MONUC management, including the Head of Office in Bunia	Yes	
Daily security situation summaries, monthly Mission-wide security risk management assessments and security alerts	Yes	In addition, weekly threat assessments and 92 security clearances
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new MONUC staff, firefighting refresher courses for all staff every 2 months and specialized training for security staff, including in close protection, unarmed combat, pistol firing and first aid	Yes	156 induction security briefing sessions for 2,140 civilian and police personnel and military observers 33 specialized training sessions for 290 security officers, including on unarmed combat, pistol firing, first aid, sub-machine gun, crowd control, and medical first aid 52 weekly fire safety induction sessions for 716 staff members
Maintenance of 24-hour-a-day firefighting capacity in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Bukavu	No	24-hour-a-day firefighting capacity maintained in Kinshasa. A total of 56 incidents were addressed in Kinshasa and the sectors Firefighting capacity was not maintained in Kisangani and Bukavu owing to the unavailability of adequate fire trucks at those locations
Provision of site security in all locations	Yes	Security at 101 sites in 22 locations
Baggage handling/security checks for approximately 10,000 MONUC passengers per month at 13 airports	19,043	Baggage, cargo and passenger handling and security checks per month, on average, at 13 airports The higher number was owing to increased movement related to electoral activities
Operation of a 24-hour-a-day joint operations centre	Yes	In addition, daily security patrols in all locations and 623 quick responses to security incidents involving MONUC staff

III. Resource performance

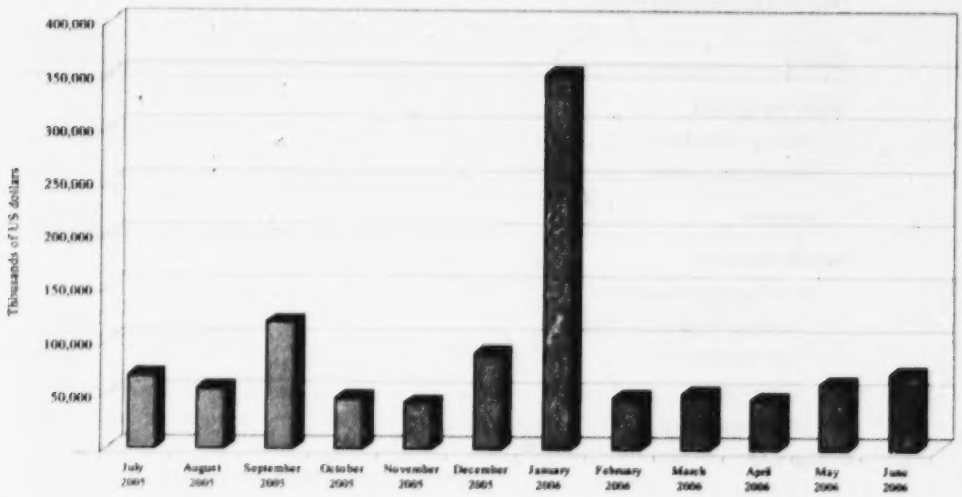
A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Variance Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	40 695.2	42 456.7	(1 761.5)	(4.3)
Military contingents	371 785.5	369 763.9	2 021.6	0.5
United Nations police	17 625.6	16 638.8	986.8	5.6
Formed police units	14 715.0	19 683.7	(4 968.7)	(33.8)
Subtotal	**444 821.3**	**448 543.1**	**(3 721.8)**	**(0.8)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	132 703.1	121 782.9	10 920.2	8.2
National staff	19 351.0	18 368.7	982.3	5.1
United Nations Volunteers	24 832.8	23 080.4	1 752.4	7.1
Subtotal	**176 886.9**	**163 232.0**	**13 654.9**	**7.7**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	10 623.5	7 174.3	3 449.2	32.5
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	196.1	219.6	(23.5)	(12.0)
Official travel	5 884.4	7 144.0	(1 259.6)	(21.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	103 558.0	105 738.5	(2 180.5)	(2.1)
Ground transportation	26 835.4	24 152.5	2 682.9	10.0
Air transportation	285 256.7	224 411.4	60 845.3	21.3
Naval transportation	2 570.4	2 359.8	210.6	8.2
Communications	34 068.8	29 069.3	4 999.5	14.7
Information technology	8 178.8	8 692.3	(513.5)	(6.3)
Medical	10 388.0	13 819.6	(3 431.6)	(33.0)
Special equipment	6 809.1	4 828.5	1 980.6	29.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	16 594.8	14 656.4	1 938.4	11.7
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	999.0	1.0	0.1
Subtotal	**511 964.0**	**443 265.2**	**68 698.8**	**13.4**
Gross requirements	**1 133 672.2**	**1 055 040.3**	**78 631.9**	**6.9**
Staff assessment income	21 251.4	17 035.5	4 215.9	19.8
Net requirements	**1 112 420.8**	**1 038 004.8**	**74 416.0**	**6.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	3 203.0	3 237.5	(34.5)	(1.1)
Total requirements	**1 136 875.2**	**1 058 277.8**	**78 597.4**	**6.9**

[a] Represents contribution from Fondation Hirondelle in support of MONUC radio broadcasting services.

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



7. Higher expenditures in September 2005 and January 2006 were attributable mainly to the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and the self-sustainment of military contingents and formed police units.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	11 417.3
Other/miscellaneous income	1 974.5
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	44 998.8
Total	**58 390.6**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	71 497.6
Formed police units	2 178.8
Subtotal	**73 676.4**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	
Catering (kitchen facilities)	4 792.6
Office equipment	4 059.1
Electrical	4 021.1
Minor engineering	2 855.9
Laundry and cleaning	4 020.9
Tentage	4 395.5
Accommodation	442.0
Miscellaneous general stores	8 358.1
Identification	0.4
Field defence stores	3 030.8
Communications	
Communications	15 156.9
Medical	
Medical services	9 780.5
Special equipment	
Explosive ordnance disposal	796.3
Observation	4 032.2
Subtotal	**65 742.3**
Total	**139 418.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 January 2004	—
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 January 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.1	1 January 2004	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.5-3.5		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement	2 461.0
Voluntary contributions in kind	—
Total	**2 461.0**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
United Nations police	$986.8	5.6%

8. The reduced requirements resulted principally from the fact that an average of 299 police officers per month were deployed during the period, compared with 338 planned and 317 budgeted, leading to lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance and travel for rotation and emplacement.

	Variance	
Formed police units	($4 968.7)	(33.8%)

9. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher freight costs for the deployment of the contingent-owned equipment owing to the fact that six formed police units were deployed, whereas the budget was based on the deployment of five units, and owing to the fact that equipment was airlifted in order to meet urgent operational requirements of the Mission.

	Variance	
International staff	$10 920.2	8.2%

10. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher vacancy rate. The monthly average strength for the period was 759 international staff, compared with 841 planned and 826 budgeted.

	Variance	
National staff	$982.3	5.1%

11. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher vacancy rate (the monthly average strength for the period was 1,279 national staff, whereas the cost estimates were based on an average of 1,327 national civilian personnel per month) and to the fact that 75 per cent of the posts were encumbered at a lower grade than budgeted.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent and $100,000.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 752.4	7.1%

12. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher vacancy rate. The monthly average strength for the period was 466 United Nations Volunteers, compared with 598 planned and 567 budgeted.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$3 449.2	32.5%

13. The reduced requirements were attributable principally to the fact that salaries of international staff in temporary positions were charged under international staff instead of general temporary assistance.

	Variance	
Official travel	($1 259.6)	(21.4%)

14. The higher requirements were attributable principally to an increase of within-Mission travel to provide logistical and substantive support to the electoral process.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$2 682.9	10.0%

15. The lower requirements were attributable principally to the fact that the heavy vehicles included in the budget were not purchased owing to delays in the procurement process and to the fact that the Mission received free of charge (except for freight costs) material-handling equipment from the closed United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$60 845.3	21.3%

16. The lower requirements resulted principally from fewer flight hours (43,106 hours were flown compared with 65,123 assumed in the budget), which was due to the following main factors: (a) four medium cargo and passenger fixed-wing aircraft and four helicopters requested for police and search and rescue operations were not deployed owing to the unavailability of suitable vendors; (b) usage of the 28 military helicopters was reduced since military personnel had to support the registration, the referendum and the elections on the ground, fuel was restricted in some regions and flights for the sustainment of military observers were fewer than anticipated as most of the observers were co-located with the contingent troops; (c) logistical flight tasking of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft in support of the electoral process was reduced following the postponement of the elections to 30 July 2006 and owing to delays in their deployment; (d) two fixed-wing aircraft had to remain out of the Mission area for extended periods for technical reasons; and (e) two fixed-wing aircraft required in support of the elections were not

deployed since transportation of the electoral cargo was provided by the Government of South Africa.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$210.6	8.2%

17. The reduced requirements were attributable principally to lower expenditure for petrol, oil and lubricants as fuel was provided by the contractor under the terms of the new contract for door-to-door river cargo transportation.

	Variance	
Communications	$4 999.5	14.7%

18. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower expenditure for commercial communications resulting principally from the higher civilian personnel vacancy rates, improvements in the satellite network following the introduction of new satellite modems, lower cost of New York extensions, reduced usage of satellite terminals and reductions in tariffs by local communications service providers.

	Variance	
Information technology	($513.5)	(6.3%)

19. The increased requirements were attributable principally to the need to enhance the Mission's network as its broadband was utilized beyond its full capacity.

	Variance	
Medical	($3 431.6)	(33.0%)

20. The higher requirements resulted mainly from increased reimbursements for the self-sustainment of the military personnel and the formed police units, as the contingent-owned level-III hospital supported military and police personnel in North Kivu and South Kivu, Kisangani, Ituri, Kalemie and Kamin, whereas the cost estimates were based on the military strength in North Kivu and South Kivu only.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$1 980.6	29.1%

21. The lower requirements were attributable to reduced reimbursements for self-sustainment to troop-contributing countries as some contingents did not meet the self-sustainment standards in the explosive ordnance disposal and observation categories.

		Variance
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1 938.4	11.7%

22. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower expenditure for mine detection and mine-clearing services as the surge in mine detection and mine-clearing activities during the elections for which provision was made did not occur. In addition, lower expenditure for other freight and related cost was incurred, as transport of cargo to the eastern part of the country was undertaken through a new freight forwarding contact or by using the Mission's surface transport fleet from the logistics hub in Entebbe.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

23. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC are:

(a) To decide that Member States shall waive their respective shares in other income for the period ended 30 June 2006 amounting to $58,390,600, and their respective shares in the amount of $4,722,400 from the unencumbered balance of $78,631,900 for the period ended 30 June 2006, to be applied to meeting the current and future after-service health insurance liabilities of the United Nations;

(b) To decide on the treatment of the remaining unencumbered balance of $73,909,500 for the period ended 30 June 2006.